



U.S. ATHLETES march behind the American flag in the opening ceremonies of the Winter Olympics at the vast ice stadium at Cortina D'Ampezzo, Italy. (See Page 8 for today's Olympics report. Watch for DW correspondent Lester Rodney's on-the-spot interview with Canadian and Polish teams in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Daily Worker

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Void Convictions Of Matusow and UAW Organizer

Two contempt convictions growing out of McCarthyite political witchhunts were upset during the weekend by U. S. Appeals Courts in New Orleans and Washington. They were:

Press Freedom Not Matter of Whim, Says Gates

The question of the Daily Worker covering the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the inauguration of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, will be "a test of the State Department's attitude on the free press," John Gates declared yesterday.

Alan Max, managing editor, has been assigned to cover the Congress which opens in Moscow Feb. 14 and has applied for a passport. He was informed on Thursday by Miss Frances G. Knight, Passport Office Director, that his application "is now receiving attention."

Gates, Daily Worker editor-in-chief, pointed out that in recent months the State Department has granted Daily Worker correspondents limited passports on three occasions: two Geneva conferences and the current Winter Olympics.

"The right of the Daily Worker to compete with other papers will be tested in the case of Max's assignment," Gates said. "The State Department's recognition of our journalistic rights must be permanent to be meaningful. It cannot be turned on and off at someone's discretion."

- The March, 1955, conviction in El Paso of Harvey Matusow, former FBI informer, who recanted his testimony in thought-control trials.

- The May, 1955, conviction in Washington of John T. Watkins, organizer for the United Auto Workers, who refused to answer questions of a subcommittee of the House Un-American Committee about persons alleged to be Communists.

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New Orleans, ruled Matusow did not receive a fair trial when the U. S. District Court in Texas sentenced him to three years.

The district judge in El Paso charged Matusow tried to obstruct justice in the second perjury trial of Clinton Jencks, officer of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, when Matusow swore Jencks was not a Communist. Matusow was sentenced to three years for contempt. In the first trial, in which Jencks was charged with falsifying a Taft-Hartley non-Communist oath, Matusow had testified he

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Harriman Witchhunt Plan Seen Aid to GOP

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The most far-reaching and repressive pieces of McCarthyism to hit the Legislature since the Feinberg Law is reported to have received Gov. Harriman's personal stamp of approval. The governor, according to reliable sources, would make permanent the present "Security Risk" laws that bar from public employment all who are "deemed dangerous to the national safety and security" and to extend the Attorney General's "subversive list" to every agency in the state.

These statutes are due to expire June 30. The Governor wants to make them permanent laws. He apparently has given the green light to proposals that the present Dewey "dictatorship" laws be re-introduced and passed.

Two bills are involved. One gives virtual constitutional sanctity to the witchhunt "security" meas-

ure adopted in 1951 at the height of the McCarthy-cold war hysteria; the other amends the Civil Service Law to tighten control of state and municipal employees with the Attorney General's "subversive" list as the yardstick for employment.

In effect, passage of these bills would make the gag-control Feinberg law which applied only to the Board of Education, a statewide edict.

One report said that a spokesman for the Governor has been considering these measures for the past two months. The same report declared that the Administration intended to introduce the bills after it completed a review of their

(Continued on Page 3)

New Exchanges Seen as Ike Bars U. S.-Soviet Pact

By JOSEPH CLARK

President Eisenhower has rejected a Soviet bid for an American-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation. But the exchange of friendly letters between Premier Bulganin and the President revealed that a new round of diplomatic interchange is under way between the two countries.

Bulganin noted in his letter that relations between the U.S. and USSR are the key to a lasting peace. American-Soviet friendship, Bulganin wrote in behalf of his government, would be promoted by a treaty.

"Such a treaty," Bulganin wrote, could "develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples of the USSR and the U.S.A. on the basis of the principle of equal rights, mutual respect for state sovereignty, and non-inter-

ference in internal affairs, and to settle all their international disputes, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, by peaceful means alone."

In his reply President Eisenhower asked: "But the present state of international tension was not prevented by the words of the Charter. How can we hope that the present situation would be cured merely by repeating those words in a bilateral form?" Eisenhower concluded his letter with the statement:

"I shall look forward to receiving a further expression of your views."

Premier Bulganin also indicated he was looking forward to continued negotiations when he said in his letter:

"At the last meeting of the foreign ministers of the four powers at Geneva, even with the narrowing of the gap between the positions of both sides with regard to individual matters under discussion, substantial divergences became manifest and further efforts will in time be needed to reach the necessary agreement on a solution of the above problems."

PRAGUE MEETING

Meanwhile at Prague the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies agreed to accept the forces of the German Democratic Republic in the Warsaw alliance, which was set up in response to the anti-Socialist NATO military alliance. The Socialist countries proposed to the Western powers that all atomic arms be banned from German territory, east and west.

In an address to the Prague meeting, Soviet foreign minister Molotov noted the recent easing of international tensions. But he noted that among "imperialist aggressive circles" "fear of an easing of international tension and of cooperation between states has grown of late."

Soviet Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev said yesterday on the eve of Prime Minister Eden's arrival in Washington that it was not at all the purpose of the Soviet Union "to set Britain against the

(Continued on Page 8)

White Citizens Council Runs Montgomery, Ala.

Special to the Daily Worker

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29.—Officials of this city have in effect handed local government over to the White Citizens Council in an effort to defeat the city's Negro citi-

zens' efforts for a fair deal on local buses. The officials now openly to be WCC members are Mayor W. A. Gayle, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers and City Commissioner Frank Parks. All three have joined the racist group since the beginning of a bus line boycott by Negro citizens Dec. 5.

The boycott resulted from the arrest and fining of a Negro seamstress who refused to stand on a bus while empty seats were reserved for white passengers.

During the past week:

- The Mayor called off all negotiations with the boycott committee accusing the city's 60,000 Negroes of seeking "the destruction of our social fabric."

Actually the Negroes demanded courteous treatment from bus drivers, a first come, first served seating arrangement and the hiring of Negro bus drivers for predominantly Negro routes.

- Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers had the car of Rev. M. L. King, leader of the boycott, trailed, and the militant Negro minister was arrested last Wednesday, on a charge of speeding. He was fingerprinted and released on bail.

Police accused the Rev. King of driving 30 miles an hour in a 25 miles per hour zone.

- Mayor Gayle, Commissioners Sellers and Parks rebuffed a group of Negroes who applied for a franchise to operate a public trans-

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COVERING FREEDOM'S BATTLE

Two Daily Worker correspondents are going South to get firsthand reports on the historic battle to wipe out the remnants of slave rule. Their reports will appear in the special Negro freedom issue of The Worker, Feb. 19.

The issue will include, too, the exciting story of the battle for liberty for all Americans in our land, and what it means to labor.

Get your orders in early for this special, enlarged edition of The Worker!

Send your greetings in for this issue. (See Page 8 for rates.)

MESSAGE FROM OHIO

The \$64,000 question is still before us. True that many friends contributed generously at Carnegie Hall by purchasing Joe North's book, "William Z. Foster, an Appreciation." Nevertheless, as of Friday, we still had over \$9,000 to go.

We've indicated over and over again the very urgent need for completing the drive so that we can pay off our creditors for the time being and turn our attention to the Circulation Campaign. We urge that those friends and readers who did not get a chance to get in at Carnegie, as well as those who have already given, make a real DRIVE EFFORT to get their money in immediately.

Among last week's contributors whose gifts were not acknowledged were the Ohio Smith Act defendants, who sent \$22 together with a greeting to John Gates and Eugene Dennis.

"We promise you, John and Gene," said the greeting, is to help build and extend the voice of the Daily Worker, and together with yourselves and the overwhelming majority of the American people, to restore freedom and civil liberties in our country."

More money came in from Cleveland. Two Electricians and a Plumber who have been collecting scrap metal, selling it and giving the proceeds to their paper, send in another \$13—total to date \$91.

Friends in Chicago sent in \$70.50—\$15 from mNorth Side Free-

(Continued on Page 3)

Received Friday \$ 299.50

Total to Date 55,102.89

STILL TO GO 8,897.11

Rush your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Ridgway Ruckus Hides Arms Fund Grab, Says 'Labor'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Behind the Ridgway ruckus there is the more dangerous situation of the armed services grabbing for the taxpayers' money, "Labor," the railroad labor paper, declares in its latest issue.

"Even more serious" than Ridgway's charges against the Eisenhower administration, for allegedly cutting Army allocations to play politics and balance the budget, "is the situation back of them—the bitter rivalry of the Army, Navy and Air Force for a bigger share of the taxpayers' dollars and more of them," Labor declares.

"Like an iceberg, most of this struggle is hidden," the paper declares, "but enough can be seen to tell what's going on beneath the surface."

The "military chiefs," it says, "wield tremendous power over the American people's pocketbook," because of the "vast sum" of \$35 billion a year that they spend.

"If unrestrained," Labor warns, they "could become a threat to our democratic institutions."

The rivalry among the services is for "more men, money, prestige and power."

It cites, as an example of what is going on, the "leak" last week to the newspapers of the Air Force charge that President Eisenhower had cut \$2 billion from its budget. Ridgway made the same claim on behalf of the Army, Labor says. And Admiral Arleigh Burke similarly suggested the Navy needs more money.

"Neither Congress nor the people should let themselves be carried away by the rival claims of the services," Labor declares.

"It's not always true that 'what's good for the Navy (or Army or Air Force) is good for the country'."

Arbenz Hits Trusts' Grab in Guatemala

PRAGUE.—In a radio broadcast, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, former president of Guatemala, attacked the Castillo Armas government for wiping out the social gains made by the workers and farmers during the Arbenz regime; and for turning the country and its resources over to U. S. monopolies.

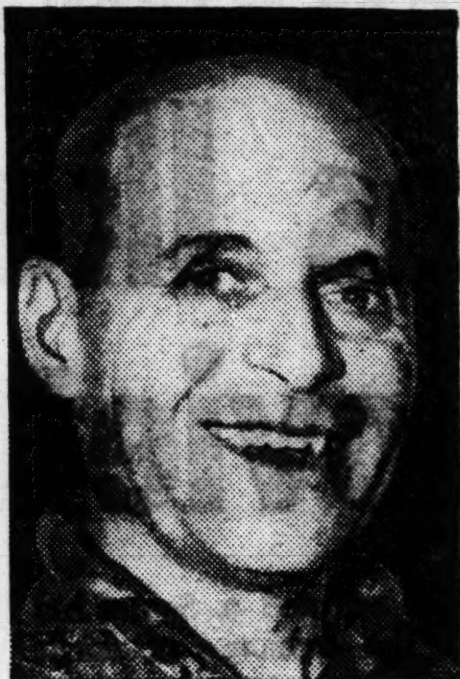
"North American imperialism," he said, "wishes to replace the old imperialism with a new kind which would place all countries under U. S. domination."

He added that as a repercussion of recent events in Asia, Egypt and other African countries, the peoples of Latin America would compel their governments to take a more independent position and to get rid of U. S. domination.

WASHINGTON SILENT ON PLEAS FOR ARMS TO ISRAEL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Administration officials today declined to comment directly on a joint plea by former President Truman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt that the U. S. "should now provide" Israel with defensive arms.

Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the late President Roosevelt, issued a statement in New York yesterday urging that Israel be provided with U. S. arms to balance those that Egypt is getting. Truman also signed the statement, and Mrs. Roosevelt said that Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice-president,



RIDGWAY

Rhee Regime Faces Vote of Non-Confidence

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 29.—A group of South Korean lawmakers said today they would introduce a non-confidence vote in the National Assembly against Defense Minister Sohn Won Yil over an alleged half-million dollar scandal involving U. S.-aid cotton.

Representatives of the 72-member group, including 40 deputies of Syngman Rhee's own Liberal Party, charged that defense ministry officials illegally disposed of \$470,000 worth of American-supplied cotton in 1953.

The Assemblymen charged the defense ministry sold the U. S. raw cotton to private firms, which in turn sold it on the open market.

Sohn has denied any fraud. At the time the cotton was allocated, he said, the defense ministry did not have enough money to buy the entire amount available.

Sohn's accusers said they would introduce the non-confidence motion tomorrow. Under Korean law, the Assembly can vote on such a motion 24 hours after it is introduced.

Urge Ike Back Cyprus Liberty in Talks with Eden

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 29.—The committee for "Union of Cyprus with Greece" sent a cable to President Eisenhower today asking him to urge Britain to grant Cyprus self-determination in his coming talks with British Prime Minister Anthony Eden.

concurred in the plea.

It suggested that the U. S. offer both Israel and the Arab states a treaty guaranteeing their borders against aggression.

Israel has asked the U. S. for \$50,000,000 worth of defensive arms. At the time the request was submitted, the Administration promised it would receive "sympathetic consideration."

But the Israeli arms bid was put on ice when Israel attacked a Syrian outpost on Dec. 11—an action that drew unanimous UN Security Council condemnation.

Eden - Ike Talks Open Today: See Soviet Peace Bid a Tonic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—British Prime Minister Anthony Eden arrives here tomorrow (Monday) for three days of conferences with President Eisenhower. High on their agenda will be the new Soviet initiative to improve American-Soviet relations by a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

It is readily conceded here that once more the Western powers have allowed the Soviet Union to take the initiative in efforts for peace. This has happened while

Washington is still reeling from the "brink of war" foreign policy declaration by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The Eden talks will conclude

Wednesday, and on Thursday Eden will address a joint session of Congress.

Serious British-American conflicts will be at the bottom of many issues to be taken up at the conference. Among the problems on the agenda will be:

Arab-Israel.—Discussion will center on plans to pressure Israel into making territorial concessions to the Arabs. Eisenhower will oppose the Israeli request for arms.

Baghdad Pact.—Britain will seek U. S. adherence to the pact which was inaugurated by the U. S. But the U. S. would like to have the British carry the burden of promoting this most unpopular military alliance which has already alienated the Arab world and the Asian nations more than any other recent development.

China trade.—Eden will express British dissatisfaction with U. S. opposition to peaceful trade with China. Eisenhower is expected to insist on continuation of the U. S. embargo on any kind of trade.

Saudi-Arabi.—Conflict between U. S. and British oil interests will be expressed sharply on relations with this Arab nation. Eden wants U. S. support for British seizure of an oil-rich slice of Saudi Arabia. The British charge Saudi Arabia conducts anti-British propaganda with money realized from funds paid by the U. S. Arabian-American Oil Co. to Saudi Arabia. Eisenhower is expected to defend the U. S. oil investors and insist that Britain give up its demand for the oil oasis of Buraimi. This would leave just about all the oil in that fabulous kingdom in the hands of Rockefeller firms.

H-bomb tests.—Both Eden and Eisenhower will be on the spot trying to figure out what to say in rejecting the Soviet proposal, backed by Pope Pius XXII, India and the 28 other Bandung nations, for ending all H-bomb tests. Scientists have stated that a continuation of such tests can poison the atmosphere and damage not only present but future generations.

Formosa.—The British will indicate their concern over the Dulles statement that Eisenhower would consider an "attack" on Quemoy and Matsu as an "attack" on Formosa. The British are afraid that the effort to keep Chiang Kai-shek in control of the offshore islands will end in a disastrous flop.

Religious Leaders Hit Dulles 'Brink' Boast

Twelve Protestant clergymen and lay religious leaders told President Eisenhower they were "deeply shocked" by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles "in the role of an artist juggling threats of atomic war."

The religious leaders expressed this view in a letter to the White House concerning Dulles' statement in Life Magazine that the U. S. had gone three times to the "brink of war." They said the article had done "tremendous harm" to the U. S.

Among signers of the protest were the Right Rev. Edward L. Parsons, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California; the Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York; the Rev. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman.

The writers stated that a drift toward atomic war could be stopped only by patient negotiations for peace.

The churchmen declared:

"The incident raises a serious question in regard to the moral basis of our foreign policy. There appears to be an enormous discrepancy between the 'brink of war' diplomacy practiced by Mr. Dulles and the policy principles

which you have enunciated during recent years."

Other signers of the letter were the Rev. Dr. John Bradbury, editor of The Watchman-Examiner, a Baptist periodical; Dr. Emerson Hugh Lalone, editor of The Universalist Leader; Dr. John C. Slemp, editor of Missions, a Baptist publication; Dr. William Hubben, editor of The Friends Intelligencer; Dr. W. Stanley Rycroft, Latin-American secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Also Dr. James L. Hupp, professor of education at Wesleyan College; Rev. Dr. John Howland Lathrop, minister of First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Henry H. Crane, minister of Central Methodist Church of Detroit, and Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones, minister of Bay Ridge Union Church (Presbyterian) in Brooklyn.

Independence Of Singapore By April Asked

SINGAPORE, Jan. 29.—Singapore's governing Labor Front voted today to ask Britain to grant independence for this colony by April of next year.

A resolution adopted unanimously said the Labor Front delegation to this spring's London constitutional conference will be authorized to seek independence within the British Commonwealth.

The resolution also authorized the delegation to enter an agreement under which Singapore's external defense would be controlled by Britain and its foreign affairs "guided" by the British.

Another labor resolution urged appointment of a joint commission for unification of Singapore and Malaya.

Australian Dock Strike In 2nd Week

SYDNEY, Australia, Monday, Jan. 30.—Australia's waterfront strike went into its second week today as 63 empty ships remained moored at the docks, while wool, grain, fruit and other commodities piled up in warehouses and granaries.

The strike started last Sunday when 27,000 stevedores walked off their jobs for a wage increase from 98 cents an hour to \$1.09. They rejected an offer of a 5½-cent hourly increase.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions and the shippers called separate meetings for Tuesday.

Shanghai Beats Drums, Cymbals As Capitalists Hail New Status

SHANGHAI.—More than 2,000 representatives of Shanghai capitalists today made a round of visits to Communist Party and government organizations. They acted as couriers to carry news of the successful socialist transformation of the city's industrial and commercial enterprises into state-private ownership.

Led by Sheng Pei-hua, Jung Yijen and Hu Chush-wen, leading members of the Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce, the capitalist couriers, riding in long lines of shining motor cars decorated with portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and bunting, paraded through the city's main streets among the explosions of firecrackers.

The capitalist couriers called on the Shanghai City Committee of the Communist Party, the Shanghai Municipal People's Council and the Shanghai Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. At these places

the city's leaders congratulated the industrialists and businessmen on their simultaneous entry into socialist society alongside all the citizens of the city.

Statements were read by the visiting groups pledging themselves "to assist the government in completing the changeover work quickly and efficiently, to accept work entrusted to them by the state willingly and to become working people contributing to the cause of socialism."

The visiting industrialists and businessmen called on Chung Min, chairman of the Shanghai Trade Union Council, who said: "I heartily welcome you to join the ranks of working people and heartily wish you great accomplishments in your new life." At the end of his speech, the industrialists and businessmen rose to their feet, waving their hats and shouting: "Long live socialism! Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"

The groups moved on to visit the leading organization of the People's Liberation Army here and were met by a military band.

The whole city turned out to cheer, beating drums and cymbals as soon as the news of changeover of all industrial and commercial enterprises into state-private ownership was relayed by the broadcasting station.

As firecrackers exploded, the city's more than 100,000 industrial and commercial enterprises and shops put out signboards saying "state-private."

The city was bright with neon lights and colored lanterns. Thousands of groups formed by all sections of the population paraded through the streets. The paraders in festive dress carried portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and streamers with slogans of good tidings. Among the contingents of paraders were drum dancers, musical bands and dragon lantern dancers. A sea of red flags flowed through the streets.

H. L. Mencken Dies in Sleep

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—H. L. Mencken, reporter, editor and author of the famous "The American Language," died in his sleep here about 4 a.m., his brother, August, reported today.

The 75-year-old Mencken had a visitor last night and sat talking with him until about 9 p.m. when he went to bed.

He was found dead about 4 a.m. by a male nurse who has been attending him.

The famed "Sage of Baltimore" suffered a stroke seven years ago and had been confined to his home ever since. Last week, he announced he had a new volume of essays ready for publication. They were collected from previously written but unpublished works.

Mencken went to work as a reporter for the Baltimore Morning Herald in 1899 and worked for years as an editor and literary criticism before turning to his life work—the criticism of American life and letters.

In recent years, his secretary, Mrs. Rosalind C. Lohrfinck, has been sorting his prodigious file of 50,000 to 200,000 letters—mainly from writers of the 1920's such as Theodore Dreiser.

The letters will go to The New York Public Library.

Reuther Opens Way for Labor To Back Anti-Bias School Bill

Housing Parley Feb. 5 to Hear Charles Abrams

Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, will be the principal speaker Feb. 5 conference on housing desegregation in New York City, sponsored by the Brooklyn branch of the Urban League of Greater New York, from 1 to 5 p.m. in the Hotel Granada, Ashland Place and Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn. Dr. Frank S. Horne, former Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, will summarize the discussion.

The conference will include two panels. One, on privately owned housing, will be chaired by Albert J. Klein, vice-president, Brooklyn division, American Jewish Congress. The other, on publicly assisted housing, will be chaired by Mrs. Dolly Lowther Robinson, secretary, New York State Department of Labor.

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Walter Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, last week opened up in labor's ranks the opportunity for aggressive action on behalf of anti-segregation amendments in the school construction bill. Reuther challenged the Eisenhower administration to state whether it will oppose segregation if no such amendments are adopted to the school bill.

Up until Reuther's statement of last Thursday, it appeared as though the labor movement was

committed to a do-nothing or, even worse, an opposition position.

The legislative battle will be resumed here Tuesday morning, with the third day of hearings by the House Rules Committee on the Kelley school construction bill which Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) seeks to make conform to the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

Last Tuesday Powell opened up in the House on behalf of his amendments, which would bar federal aid to those school districts which continue to segregate; would make aid available to those

districts in the South which do not segregate, regardless of the state's policy; and would make available, for four years, funds for school districts which integrate after passage of the bill.

On Wednesday the President attempted to scuttle the Powell amendments by declaring, at his press conference, that the important thing was school construction, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with that. This is the position that the Dixiecrats have taken.

House minority leader Joe Martin has taken a different tack from that of the President. He, like House majority leader John McCormack, has predicted that the Powell amendments can pass the House. As a result the Washington Post, which opposes the amendments as "unnecessary" and the cause of "sore turmoil and division," told Martin editorially that he "ought to bring his position in line with that of the President. The way really to help the schools is to allow nothing to get in the way."

The President's evasive position was approved by Miss Evelyn A. Casey, speaking on behalf of the legislative commission of the National Education Association. She accused Powell of refusing to abide by the Supreme Court's decree of May 31, 1955, which implemented its basic decision of May 17, 1954.

She described the refusal of the Dixiecrats to abide by the Supreme Court decision of 1954 two years later, as the "temporary" "unwillingness of a few states to comply at once" with the ruling.

On Thursday Reuther declared: "President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell have an obligation to state without further delay, clearly and understandingly their position as to whether a federal aid-to-education bill adopted by Congress without an anti-segregation amendment will permit the Government, through its appropriate agencies, to allocate education funds to the various states and school districts only on condition that they comply with the non-segregation decision of the United States Supreme Court."

"In the absence of such a clarifying statement," he said, the United Auto Workers union "which he heads, will urge the enactment of legislation providing for specific safeguards against Federal funds for education being used in violation of the Supreme Court decision."

The position of the union's attorney is that the Administration already has the authority to withhold funds, Robert Oliver, co-director of the UAW legislative department, said here in commenting on Reuther's statement.

There have been differences of opinion among pro-amendment forces here as to whether the Administration already has the power to bar segregation, but there is no disagreement that it has not, and does not intend, to use such powers if it had them.

Rep. Powell submitted to Congress correspondence by himself and the National Administration, in which Eisenhower aides declared they had no power to refuse funds for segregated purposes. The controversy within labor ranks on the issue is expected to be raised at the AFL-CIO executive council meeting a week from tomorrow in Miami Beach.

The issue of labor's role was first made public by Powell in his House speech when he accused United Steelworkers union officials of lobbying against his amendments, and implied that this had become the policy of the AFL-CIO.

MESSAGE FROM OHIO

(Continued from Page 1)

dom of the Press Comm., \$4 from a friend, \$40 from a group of American-Croatians, \$10 from Italian friends, \$1.50 from the 12th Congressional area.

Oscar from Minneapolis sent \$5 as a token of appreciation for the splendid work by Joseph North—especially the article in the Jan. 11 issue. Oscar has been a constant contributor for many years.

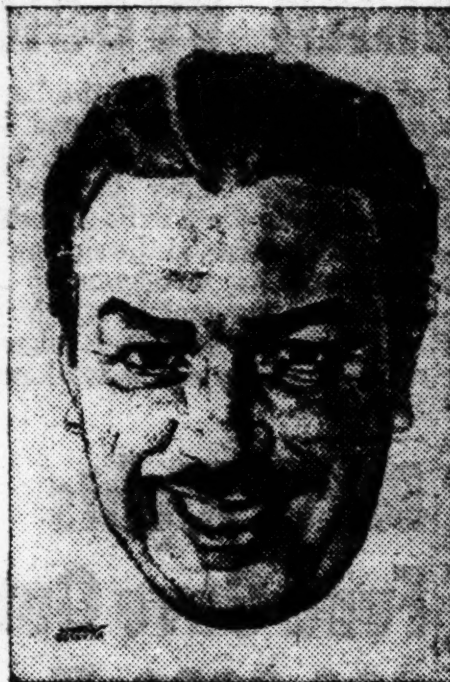
A New York musician earmarks \$5 for Lester's trip; another \$1 from the "Dolphin" for Lester. A loyal friend brought in \$115.50 from "Waterfront, Longshore friends in Manhattan."

Friends in Chicago have sent in a total of \$155.50—\$70.50, \$84, and \$1. Another friend in East Chicago, Ind., sent \$5.

Then there was \$30.75 received from Denver; \$30 from a small town in Connecticut which represents sustainer pledge for the last six months of 1955; \$7 from Baltimore; \$5 from Colorado Springs for Dave Platt; a sustainer of \$5 from San Francisco, and another of \$1 from Kansas City.

"In memory of Beattie from Queens" is the way a group of friends designated the \$50 which they brought in. A N.J. friend sent in \$10; another N.J. friend, a lawyer, sent \$5; a couple of \$10's—one in memory of E.W., another from New York to welcome back John Gates.

\$65 was brought in from Queens—\$25 from a friend, \$20



POWELL



REUTHER

from Nassau South Shore, another \$15 from Nassau South Shore, \$5 from a friend.

East Side friends raised \$71.50—\$50 from East Side women, \$21.50 from a friend. A Garment worker brought in \$5 for George Morris' column. \$15 from JH, \$20 from a Bronx friend, two \$5's—one from Manhattan and one from Brooklyn.

Two more \$10's—one from a Union County worker, another which says, "Thanks for the article on the 18th Congressional District. . . ."

A number of sustainer contributions from AK, PRN, and Riverdale complete our acknowledgements up to date.

If we have omitted listing your contribution, let us know. Or, better yet, send another one and we'll list both together.

P.S. We hope to list the Carnegie Hall contributions within the week.

Harriman Witchhunt Plan Seen Aid to GOP

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scope with labor and civil rights groups.

ADA'S ATTITUDES

Heightening the irony of the situation which finds a Democratic Governor who has himself been labeled a "Pink" by GOP reactionaries, extending former Gov. Dewey's repressive program, is the apparent support being given the McCarthyite proposals by Jonathan Bingham, Harriman's executive secretary. Bingham is a former Americans for Democratic Action leader and is considered one of the key liberals in the Administration camp. The ADA has repeatedly expressed strong opposition to such legislation.

The Harriman Administration has quietly been going ahead with its own concept of "security" in selecting personnel for state posts and on applications from those seeking state licenses. Recently, State Superintendent of Insurance Leffert Holz issued, but then reversed, a directive that would make insurance brokers and agents come under the scrutiny of "past or present membership" in organizations listed by the U. S. Attorney-General.

LUBIN CASE

Democratic legislators are at a loss to explain why Harriman should risk the strong opposition of labor, civil liberty groups, anti-McCarthy sentiment and the people as a whole in sponsoring such vicious measures. They point out that when Isador Lubin was being considered for the post of Commissioner of Industry, Republicans,

particularly Senate Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney and Finance Committee Chairman, Sen. Austin Erwin, held up confirmation for weeks because of Lubin's alleged "Communist" links and anti-McCarthy views.

At that time—March, 1955—Harriman minced no words about what he thought of such tactics. He made clear that he considered the Lubin confirmation a battle of principle and liberalism and that he would give no quarter in his fight against COP McCarthyism over the issue.

Since then, of course, Harriman has made his "inactive" campaign to win the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He has mixed a positive domestic program on labor and social welfare with a poisonous brew of anti-Geneva and cold war venom. Few, however, expected that this political schizophrenia would make him outdo Dewey in assaults on civil rights.

Democratic leaders and legislators, want to look the other way when Harriman speaks on foreign affairs, (it's a Presidential campaign pitch and not our problem, is the way the put it), realize they can't duck the issue when it comes home—in the legislature itself.

OPPOSITION

The rank-and file Democratic legislators, most of whom come from communities with strong trade union and working-class constituency where the tradition of liberalism and anti-McCarthy is strong, realize that:

1—The CIO and AFL spokes-

men in Albany have indicated their vigorous opposition to extension—or retention, for that matter—of "defense security" bills, Dewey "dictatorship measures, Feinberg Law inquisitions and the resurrection of the McCarthyism spirit.

2—The New York Civil Liberties Union have gone on record against any permanent status of present "security laws." George Rundquist, New York CLU executive director, said last week: "We have been alerted to this bill that the Administration is planning to introduce. We haven't been able to get anything official on it. It seems to us that if there are any sensitive agencies in the state, the department itself can deal with such 'security risks' under existing laws.

3—State and municipal labor unions, some already embroiled in the fight to save jobs of those accused of being "subversives," are patently alarmed. In New York City the struggles involve the Transit Authority and the Department of Welfare, where dismissal cases on such grounds are being fought, and a surreptitious "security" campaign is reported going on in the Public Works and other departments. In all these cases, the finger pointed to active unionists, men who helped organize civil service workers in past years or victims of stoolpigeon "guilt by association" accusations.

State employees, still seeking collective bargaining rights, recognize how disastrous such a "red hunt" questionnaire and its anti-labor consequences could have on their

fight to organize civil service workers and improve wage and hour conditions.

Some political observers feel that Harriman will back down later when the impact of the mass opposition is felt. They think that it is more likely the Administration may "get off the hook" by proposing a study or a specially-appointed group to look into state "security."

Republicans are delighted with Harriman's position. They had been hoping that if any witch-hunt legislation were to be introduced it would come from the Democrats. This gives them a double-edged political sword for the campaign next November; it helps them wear their "liberal" look with less discomfort (after all, "we didn't propose bills, remember?") and it makes it easy for their majority to support an Administration measure which they want to pass anyway.

There's always the handy political gimmick of being able to attack the governor as a "hypocrite" who talks civil rights out of one side of his mouth while spitting on it from the other.

The proposed Harriman recommendations are right in line with his failure to denounce the Southern Dixiecrats for opposition to the federal \$1.25 minimum wage, or his silence on the Till murder, for his procrastination on Negro extradition cases—and, of course, the domestic side of his foreign policy coin.

Pennsylvania Sends Its 2nd Trade Unionist to Congress

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—A second trade unionist has joined Pennsylvania's 30-man Congressional delegation with the election of State Senator Elmer Holland to the U. S. Congress from the 30th Congressional District, Allegheny County. Before this, George Rhodes from the 14th Congressional district in Berks County, was the sole trade union member among the Pennsylvania Congressmen.

Last week's election was a special election called by Governor George Leader to replace Rep. Vera Buchanan who died recently.

The area comprising the 30th Congressional district is one of the most highly industrialized and unionized in the country. There are large numbers of foreign-born workers and their families, as well as substantially large Negro communities in this district.

The election of Sen. Holland against his Republican opponent David Smith, McKeesport businessman, was no surprise. The 3-1 victory (36,019-11,781), however, was greater than any of the observers expected. As the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette commented, "Labor flexed its muscles and sent State Senator Holland to Congress."

The size of the Holland majority was seen as a test of labor's strength. Holland, who himself is an International staff member of the United Steelworkers, was supported by the AFL, CIO and railroad unions and the UE.

At a meeting prior to the election, where over 60 representatives of these unions met with Pittsburgh Mayor David Lawrence to plan support for Holland, Lawrence stated, "The eyes of the country are on you to see what the labor movement in this area can do."

Many local unions passed resolutions supporting Holland helped actively to pull out the vote. IUE Local 601 AFL-CIO, representing the 10,500 Westinghouse workers on strike against Westinghouse in East Pittsburgh issued a statement to their members stating, "This election comes at a time when our membership is in an all-out fight against the Westinghouse Corporation to maintain our position as honest, sincere working people determined to preserve the gains we have made in the past 20 years."

The union then called upon the membership "to exercise our tremendous voting power to elect to office people who will stop Big Business and powerful lobbyists who seek to legislate us into a state of second-class citizenship."

In the course of the election campaign, Senator Holland issued statements and radio broadcasts calling for revision of the McCarran-Walter Act. He also proposed that the Labor Department set up a committee to make recommendations as to how to meet the effects of automation.

"Automation should be a blessing instead of a source of worry for working men and women. We are in the machine age and ma-

chine will ease the burdens of labor, but the human element must be considered," said Holland. He also called for "a better Federal public health program and Federal funds for medical colleges."

Holland will be seated until Jan. 1, 1957, as a result of the special election. However, he will likely also campaign in the April primary for the right to run for the

full two-year term of office beginning in 1957. There was talk that some dissident elements in the Democratic Party from the city of McKeesport supported by friends of the reactionary Judge Musmanno might oppose Holland in the primary elections. However, in view of his substantial election victory, little chance is conceded these elements.

Alabama Bus Boycott Enters Its Ninth Week

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 29.—Tomorrow marks the ninth marks the ninth week of the bus boycott here, and the 40,000 Negroes who used to provide 75 percent of the line's passengers are still among the missing. They are demanding a change in seating arrangements whereby space would be allotted on a first-come, first-served basis. Previously the bus driver could unseat and push around passengers at will, under guise of maintaining the segregation ordinance.

Although the Negroes' proposal does not challenge jimcrow and is simply the setup in effect in the great majority of southern cities, Montgomery's city fathers are balking stubbornly, and both sides admit that emotional pressure over the issue is rising.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers told the Junior Chamber of Commerce that "the first-come, first-served situation would create a problem bigger than any of us can visualize at the moment," and ended his speech with the plea: "We must at all cost strive to preserve our way of life and maintain the southern heritage of our fathers and forefathers."

Sellers, whose term as a state legislator was distinguished by his support of the Alabama right-to-work law, recently joined the local White Citizens Council amid great hullabaloo and fanfare.

But the Rev. M. L. King, 27-year-old Baptist minister who has been one of the boycott leaders from the outset, reiterated that the objectives his group seeks represent "a compromise of a compromise to begin with" and so they cannot back down. King, a native of Atlanta and holder of a doctorate from Boston University, went on to say that if it were his personal decision he would demand complete integration. He also made the observation that "the NAACP people look down" on the boycott because it does not seek to end segregation, and added that no contributions have come from that organization.

Despite the mulish attitude of Montgomery city officials, there are growing indications that National City Lines of Chicago may be tired

of being a "patsy" for the "southern way of life." Its 20-year franchise here expires in March. Three times Mayor "Tacky" Gayle said a renewal was about to be signed, but upon each occasion the signing was postponed for unannounced reasons. And a rumor is widely current that the busline is planning a big shake-up of its local representatives.

Bill of Rights Fund Gave Out \$30,000 in Year

The Bill of Rights Fund, an organization to give financial assistance to key civil liberties cases, has given more than \$30,000 in grants during the past year, it is announced by Dr. Corliss Lamont, chairman of the fund.

The annual report reviewed only 10 of the 5 cases added, including assistance in the case of the legless veteran, James Kutcher, who was dismissed from his job with the Veteran Administration for membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

The fund also gave financial aid to Prof. Otto Nathan of New York University, executor of the estate of the late Albert Einstein, the sum of \$1,000 in his successful fight to obtain a passport. Also \$1,000 to help Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania Communist leader, towards his appeal from a conviction under the State's anti-sedition law, which case is now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Also \$500 to assist eight soldiers who sued the U. S. Army, because they were threatened with undesirable discharges for their activities before Army induction; and \$1,000 to four New York City teachers who lost their jobs for refusing to obey the new regulation requiring them to become informers.

interesting along his own line. Joseph North's full of warm feeling and love of humanity. Foster's, of course, is a column that should never be missed. And all the other equally good in their own way.

It seems to me our DW is striding ahead.

—A New Subscriber,

Student Offers Suggestions

Editor, Daily Worker:

Several days ago, I had the privilege to give a report on your "newsy" paper to my classmates. In giving my report, I stated that I thought your paper was good, in many aspects, but one thing I particularly appreciate is the fact that you don't have to look throughout 50 pages of ads and classified advertisements to find an article which you wish to read.

It is my opinion also that you don't play up crime and scandal

on the front page, or any other page. I like the fact that you have very conservative headlines.

Some of the features of your paper which I read regularly are: a) On The Scoreboard, b) Today Abroad, c) Assignment U. S. A., d) and Movies, T.V. and . . .

In reading your paper regularly I find myself wanting to write you and tell you some of my opinions to help make your newspaper better. I think that you should extend your editorial page, and include on this page cartoons, which in many instances can explain ones opinion better than a lot of writing.

I also believe that if you include comic strips, a crossword puzzle, or a horoscope, your paper would increase in popularity with the teenagers.

I hope that you think about my ideas, and use them.

Respectfully yours,

—A STUDENT

ILA Reply Due Today on 'Code' Of Schmidt Group

The International Longshoremen's Association is scheduled to appear today before the unofficial "Citizens Waterfront Committee" with its reply to the anti-union "code" made public some weeks ago by Godfrey Schmidt, pro-McCarthy chairman of the group.

Stoolpigeon Bella Dodd is also slated to testify before the Schmidt committee at today's session at the Board of Trade, 291 Broadway.

ILA president William Bradley, appearing Friday before the Republican-run "watchdog" committee of the State Legislature, said Gov. Harriman was "entirely justified" when he dumped Lt. Gen. George Hays as New York member of the anti-union Bi-State Waterfront Commission.

Bradley, in a prepared statement, said: "We are convinced that when a fair and thorough investigation of the operations of the Waterfront Commission during Gen. Hays' term of office is made to you, your committee can come to only one conclusion — that the commission grossly abused its powers under the Compact; that it deprived longshoremen of their elementary rights to fair treatment; that the commission's arbitrary action threatened the peace and welfare of this great port, and that the Governor was

entirely justified in seeking the resignation of a man who, as one-half of the commission, must be at least partially responsible for this situation. An the Governor's action, I may add, was not the result of any pledge, promise or commitment of any kind to the ILA."

Harriman, when he bounced Hays some time after the September 8-day dock strike during which he refused to listen to the longshoremen's grievances, admitted finally that what was needed was a more "human" approach to waterfront problem.

The GOP screamed at this and as a result the "watchdog" group (officially known as the N. Y. State Joint Legislative Committee on Government Operations) was directed to investigate Harriman's action.

The N. J. Journal-American, pleased with the hatchet-job being done against longshoremen by the Schmidt committee, has criticized the Republican watchdog group for sticking its fingers into the situation.

OIL WORKERS' LEGISLATIVE PARLEY SET FOR FEB. 26-27

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The oil workers' union will hold a legislative conference here Feb. 26-27, and all locals and councils of the union have been invited to send delegates.

In preparation for the legislative activity of the union, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, a program for both national and state action has been issued by Jack Curran, vice-president.

The national program includes:

- Defeat of the Harris-Fulbright bill to take federal controls off natural gas prices; repeal of the Taft-Hartley section which permits states to enact right-to-work laws; tax relief by boosting exemptions from \$600 to \$800; lowering the social security retirement age for women from 65 to 62 and payment of benefits at age 50 to disabled workers.

- Extension of minimum wage law coverage; enactment of federal

minimum standards for unemployment insurance; enactment of a national health program; a housing program to provide homes for low and middle income families, as well as slum clearance and public housing; federal aid for school construction and to boost teachers' salaries.

- A properly financed highway program without the bonanza for special interests, as proposed by the Eisenhower administration last year; federal development of Hell's Canyon; New York State development of Niagara Falls power; enactment of a fair employment practices law, an anti-lynch bill and a measure outlawing poll taxes, in the field of civil rights.

- Reasonable price supports for farmers and diversion of our agricultural abundance to consumers at home and abroad; aid to the physically handicapped; federal flood insurance; and federal aid to depressed areas.

Philbrick Trotted Out Again To Smear Boston Citizens

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—FBI informer Herbert Philbrick testified before the Massachusetts Bowker "Anti-Subversive" Committee last week and smeared the Protestant clergy as "dupes" and "fellow-travelers."

Philbrick was called to testify by the Bowker Committee to counteract the recent statement signed by prominent Massachusetts clergymen and educators calling for the witch-hunt committee's abolition.

In his "testimony," Philbrick charged that he had planned to attend a "red cell" meeting at the home of Florence Luscombe, Boston civil rights leader, on the day he blossomed forth as a stool-pigeon at the Foley Square trial.

Miss Luscombe issued the following statement in reply: "There have never been any Communist Party meetings planned or held in my home. He is again taking liberties with the truth for the purpose of keeping himself in business as a top performer in the racket of persecuting people who are for peace and plenty."

Also smeared by Philbrick was

Walter A. O'Brien, one-time Progressive Party candidate for Mayor of Boston, who issued a statement following the hearing: "The dragging out of Philbrick, the glamor boy of Informers, Incorporated, emphasizes the McCarthyite character of the Bowker Commission. This is a deliberate attempt to silence those who maintain that this commission and its tactics are unconstitutional."

Towards the end of his appearance Philbrick quoted from an article in Political Affairs by Martha Stone, and "revealed" that the Communist Party was interested in the problems of teen age youth.

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Letters from Readers

Subscriber Finds DW Getting Better

Editor, Daily Worker:

Finding the Daily Worker in my mail box every morning is positively the most delightful sensation. I can't compare it to any previous experience and it would be hard exactly to express it. Maybe there are no suitable words. . . .

The miracle of the paper in my box mornings is a daily event. It seems to me that it grows better and better. Alan Max now writing a column. He has a keen mind. I remember the little two-line squibs he used to write.

Howard Fast's column always

don't play up crime and scandal

Daily Worker

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FRIENDLY EXCHANGE

IT'S GOOD that a friendly exchange is taking place once more between the chiefs of the American and Soviet governments. It's unfortunate, however, that this Soviet effort to revive the better understanding that followed the Geneva Summit meeting, is dismissed as propaganda by high officials in Washington.

President Eisenhower, in turning down the Soviet proposal for a treaty of friendship and cooperation, asks why another treaty is necessary in view of the UN charter. But if that's so, how come we have special treaties with a creature like Chiang Kai-shek? How come we have treaty relations setting up NATO and SEATO and other military alliances all over the world?

In fact the treaty which the Soviets propose would be based on the UN charter. The treaties we have with Chiang and our other anti-Soviet military alliances, like NATO, violate both the spirit and letter of UN charter.

When news first came of the Bulganin letter to Eisenhower, cold war propagandists raised an alarm about danger of Soviet smiles and the "menace" of peace. But who can deny now that the resumption of negotiations between the two countries, which Eisenhower welcomed in his letter, is good for peace and good for America?

The question that comes to mind is why the initiative for better understanding and spurring the Geneva spirit must come from Moscow and not from Washington. We have already seen the kind of initiative that Secretary of State Dulles took. His initiative was the brink-of-war declaration in Life magazine which has dragged our country's name in the mud all over the world.

Nor does the Naysaying of Eisenhower's reply enhance our country's position. "Propaganda" is the cry raised against the proposal for a friendship treaty. But wasn't that what they called the early Soviet proposals for a Geneva-type conference? Nevertheless Eisenhower went to Geneva. It was in America's interest that we participated in the four-power renunciation of atomic war.

Why shouldn't our country take the initiative for peace? With Dulles joining Eisenhower in writing the answer to Bulganin, we're not surprised that the reply has not a single word in behalf of disarmament, not a word about stopping H-bomb tests or ending the atomic weapons armaments race.

Boldly and proudly Americans stand for peace. Therefore they will welcome the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations. But we need an Administration in Washington which will seek the initiative to end the whole cold war and bring us a lasting peace.

REUTHER'S CHALLENGE

THERE SEEMS to be no basis in life for the press speculations on the results of AFL-CIO vice-president Walter Reuther's statement supporting a civil rights amendment to the federal school aid bill. A New York Times writer last Friday saw the possibility of a "split at the top" over organized labor's strategy on such amendments.

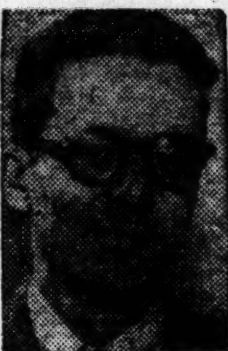
On the other hand, plain political horse sense dictates that the Reuther position become the position of ALL supporters of the campaign for federal aid to schools, including those who are fighting for civil rights amendments. In the last analysis, this is the only strategy which can muster the strength to overcome the Big Business-Dixiecrat opposition to any school aid bill.

Reuther challenged the President and Attorney General Herbert Brownell to accompany their opposition to such an amendment with a statement of policy making only those who comply with the Supreme Court's rulings eligible for aid allocations. Thus he answered, in part, the phony Administration argument that any civil rights amendment attached to the desperately-needed school aid bill would result in its defeat.

It is becoming clearer and clearer as to who is playing politics with the rights to an education of the nation's school children—Negro and white. The Dixiecrat bloc of U. S. Congressmen has served notice that its members will insist upon their right to continue the system of economic robbery of Negro children and mental maiming of all children.

The events of the past year, climaxed by the kidnapping-murder of Emmett Louis Till, the Chicago Negro school boy in Mississippi, have increased the political pressures against this out-worn system. President Eisenhower's weaker statement this year against civil rights amendments took this development into account. And Reuther's stand contrasted to last year's silence has given a tongue to the mass civil rights pressure.

If other leaders of labor and pro-civil rights liberal political groups are equally forthright, we can win from Congress a bill which will aid schools but not abet illegal jimcrow. It was the lack of unity last summer around such a position which permitted the Dixiecrats to win their point—with a vigorous assist from President Eisenhower.



TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Bulganin-Ike Exchange
And Better Understanding

IN HIS REPLY to Soviet Premier Bulganin's letter President Eisenhower said:

"Friendly collaboration between states depends not solely upon treaty promises but upon the spirit that animates the governments of the states concerned and upon actual performance."

No one could quarrel with that. So the first question that comes to mind is what Bulganin sought to achieve with his letter proposing a friendship treaty with our country. A penetrating answer to that question came in Thomas J. Hamilton's article in the Sunday N. Y. Times:

"The Soviet prime Minister's unexpected proposal that the two super-powers start discussing a non-aggression pact was obviously a final attempt to revive the better understanding that flowered so suddenly at Geneva last July."

The only word I would question there was "final." Obviously there are many ways of spurring the Geneva spirit. Bulganin's was hardly a "final" attempt.

BUT NO ONE can quarrel with Hamilton's suggestion that the Soviet leaders are trying to revive "better understanding" between the Soviet Union and our country. And if, as Eisenhower says, "the spirit that animates governments" is as important as the letter of any treaties, what's wrong with reviving "better understanding?"

Bulganin achieved something with his initiative as indicated by the last sentence of Eisenhower's letter: "I shall look forward to receiving a further expression of your views." Better

understanding can be achieved between both countries. But obviously it depends on the kind of initiative you take.

To cite a recent example of another initiative—Secretary of State Dulles' carefully tape-recorded an exclusive interview with the editors of Lige magazine. In that interview Dulles boasted that three times he brought this country and the world "to the brink of war." In fact Dulles said he was a master at the art of bringing the world "to the brink of war." That's why we have peace, Dulles claimed.

Well, that was one kind of initiative. It was also propaganda. But it was propaganda that disgraced us in the eyes of the whole world. Now we have the Bulganin initiative which has already produced a new diplomatic exchange, A FRIENDLY EXCHANGE between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

BUT EVEN in his friendly reply to Bulganin Eisenhower emphasizes the word NO. Eisenhower says No to the idea of a 20-year treaty of friendship and instead of making any affirmative proposals for "better understanding" or peaceful settlement, he outlines four conditions for settlement.

First, he says, reunify Germany—on the old basis proposed by the Western powers at Geneva. This means incorporating not just West Germany, but East Germany in an anti-Soviet military alliance—NATO. As Walter Lippmann has noted, this is not negotiation, this is the kind of ultimatum you present to a defeated power.

Second, he says the people's democracies of Eastern Europe must reorganize their governments. Now obviously, bringing back feudalism, fascism or any of the other social and economic plagues which infested Eastern Europe is not negotiation.

Third, Eisenhower says open up both countries to inspection. This would be wonderful if in his reply Eisenhower had made even the most tentative suggestion that along with inspection, aerial and ground, should go disarmament. But once again our government is in the position of supporting inspection INSTEAD of disarmament. What good would that do? Create mutual confidence? Not if the inspection specifically excluded disarmament or "limitation of arms."

Fourth, Eisenhower says distrust and misunderstanding would disappear if our peoples "freely exchange news, information, visits and ideas." Splendid. Why then did the National Security Council, just decide to curtail exactly such type of exchange? Why did the Russians have to press for visits by such ambassadors of good-will as the "Porgy and Bess" troupe? Why did the State Department churlishly refuse to foot the bill, as it did on the tours of that troupe to other countries? Why did the Soviets have to pick up the tab?

And, above all, why did Eisenhower leave out trade from his listing of East-West contracts? Trade was mentioned in the Geneva declaration that Eisenhower signed. But undoubtedly he is embarrassed to mention it because, while the Soviet Union has erected no barriers to trading with us, we still maintain an iron curtain barring such trade.

Williamsburg Renews Subs,
Now Set to Go for New Readers

By MAX GORDON

THE HEAD of the Freedom of the Press Committee in Brooklyn's Williamsburg area is proud, in a modest sort of way, of the fact that his group has once again served as trail-blazer in a Worker-Daily Worker circulation campaign.

The group hit its campaign goals of 150 Worker subscriptions and 30 for the Daily Worker last Friday evening, just before the 32nd anniversary rally at Carnegie Hall. It is the first in the country to do so. The campaign in New York winds up on March 31, so they're two and a half months ahead of the game.

The Committee head is convinced, however, that more boldness would get a lot more results, even in his area. He cites this as one of several examples:

"One of our good campaigners became very friendly with a neighbor. They visited together, went out together a lot, talked about a lot of things including politics. Ethel told me what a swell person she was. I suggested she show her a Worker. She hesitated about that, but finally did it. She got a sub right away."

Overcoming that hesitation is the problem, as he sees it. Once overcome, there are results.

WILLIAMSBURG also led the country last year, but didn't get to the 100 percent mark until Feb. 14. And this year, their targets were higher: 150 Worker subs, as against 125 last year; 30 for the D.W., as against 20

last year.

As a matter of fact, they've already obtained more D. W. subs this year than in all of 1955, when they came through with 26. And they're only 14 short of the 166 Worker subs obtained in 1955. (They had 152 Worker subs as of last Friday).

Where do you go from here, we wanted to know.

"Well, we've cleaned up pretty nearly all the renewals of expiring subs, and a lot of those whose subs lapsed in the last two years," he said. "From now on, the going will be slower. We need to get new readers."

He calculated that by March 31, when the campaign winds up formally in New York, his group would have in about 180 Worker subs and 40 for the D. W. And for 1956, the totals would be 200 Worker subs and 50 for the D.W.

WE COMMENTED on the small increase between March 31 and the end of the year. He said he realized this, but he was estimating on the basis of past performance, when there was little circulation gain following the heat of a drive. He agreed that this was not good; that it tended to divorce circulation of the paper from the day-to-day political and social activity of the readers in the area throughout the year. Maybe it can be changed this year, he opined.

How did his group complete the campaign so fast, and where did the subs come from?

Well, first there is the prob-

lem of renewing subs about to run out. This, he said, was a job of organization. He keeps an efficient, up-to-date card file of readers and former readers, with cards giving all relevant information. He gives copies out to volunteer campaigners, and checks with them two and three times a week to see they are followed up.

"If they don't go after it in a week," he said, "I recognize they have problems and I take the card from them."

"You need someone in every area who is willing to be on top of the campaign every day," he maintained. "And from day to day, that person must be aware of all that is happening in the campaign."

He calculates that about 115 Worker subs of the 152 came in from renewal of expired subs. Another 20-odd came from new readers or from people who had not subscribed in some years. About 10 came from people whose subs had lapsed in 1954 and 1955.

The new subs were obtained mostly from friends and associates of present readers. Some of these readers are respected leaders of organizations in the community and known as left-wing militants. These were able to get subs from fellow-members. Others in organizations did not wish to tackle fellow-members themselves, but got other readers to do so, with some success.

For the 32nd Anniversary of Lenin's Death

Herr Kimmel's 'Lost Fortune' or The House Where Lenin Lived

By DORA TITELBOIM

Internationally Known Yiddish Poet

A tidy well groomed morning shone out of the mirror of Zurich's blue lake. Upper Zurich with its sumptuous villas and rich tourist hotels was still asleep. Street cars glided by silently on its spotless avenues as though afraid to wake it. But down below in the shop and worker neighborhoods the day was already in full swing.

As I crossed Bahnhof square I surveyed once more an arrowed map a Swiss friend had drawn for me. Yes, I was heading in the right direction. I was already near Prediger-gasse. The houses are becoming grayer and more dilapidated. Another few blocks and I ought to reach Spiegel strasse and the house where Lenin once lived.

But Spiegel strasse somehow kept on eluding me. I became lost in a maze of narrow, twisting streets and blind court yards. I sought the help of a passerby, a rosy faced well dressed young man with a thin pointed moustache. "Please would you tell me where I could find the Lenin house?" He bowed politely, shifted his gold initialed brief case from one hand to the other tipped his hat and asked somewhat incredulously: "Lenin sagen Sie? Aber wer war dieser Lenin? Was fur ein Firma war das?"

Lenin you say? But who was this Lenin? What firm was he connected with? "Oh, that was quite a firm, quite a firm! It began without a penny piled up enormous debts and never went bankrupt." I retorted while trying to suppress a smile.

The young Swiss businessman shrugged his shoulders, removed his glasses as though to inspect me a bit more carefully and exclaimed: "But this is absolutely fantastic!" His voice now sounded a harsh, metallic. Although convinced of the futility of questioning him further, I nevertheless added more seriously: "Lenin, Lenin the Russian revolutionary, the Bolshevik. . . ." On hearing this, his expression changed from surprise to consternation. The points of his moustache seemed to twitch. He looked about whether we had been overheard and shot back angrily: "There were never any Lenins in our Switzerland, thank God." He left hastily, his quick steps resounding over the stone pavement.

At the door of a nearby restaurant stood an elderly man, scribbling his initials on several cases which a worker was unloading from a truck. He was apparently the owner of the establishment. A long, silver chain dangled from his black waistcoat. His left hand caressed the chain, while his eyes ranged smugly over the street.

"Lenin, you say?" He repeated



V. I. LENIN
April 22, 1870-Jan. 21, 1924

my question in a way that suggested he knew the answer. He looked around again, and seemed to be about to tell me, but then lowered his hand and said resignedly: "No, there is no Lenin here. . . . Are you sure he really lived here? Perhaps he moved?" He seemed discomfited, not so much because he could not help me, but because there was something he didn't know. . . . I stopped several other passers-by, with the same result. They had never heard of anyone by that name. I continued wandering around the neighborhood, peering into courtyards, examining the signs on the walls.

In front of a warehouse, a young worker in blue overalls lay sprawled under a truck, fixing a broken spring. At my question, he raised his head, wiped some soot off his face with his sleeve and answered with a friendly grin: "Go down the hill, turn left at the first street, then right at the next street, and then ask for Jakob's Brunnen."

"Jakob's Brunnen?" I repeated, not understanding what he meant. "Yes, yes, Jakob's Brunnen! It is a beer hall," he called out to me from underneath the truck.

I followed his direction and in a few moments was standing at Jakob's Brunnen — an old, brown, four-story house with tiny windows and red shutters and a weather-beaten, barely distinguishable number 34. A neat sign on the wall, in German, read as follows:

"Here lived, from February 12, 1916, to April 2, 1917, Lenin, the leader of the Russian Revolution."

In the window of Jakob's Brunnen there were two big Coca-Cola signs. Across the street stretched a long row of old houses with rusty balconies. I entered a small, narrow foyer. A woman, her hair disheveled and shawl over her shoulders stood near the mail boxes. She pointed up the steps. "The first

door on the left, the left." I walked up the old, battered steps—the same steps that Lenin had walked on! The thought that the great heart of humanity had once been here electrified me. I knocked at the door, and suddenly felt somewhat frightened, as though Lenin actually were inside the room and I might be disturbing him. But there was no answer. I knocked again, a little more boldly. There were light, missing footsteps, and the door opened. A middle-aged woman in an apron and dustcap told me brusquely that the owner of the house was away at work, and what did I want? My request to look at the rooms where Lenin had once lived did not change her indifferent attitude. In the same flat tone she informed me that the family with whom Lenin had stayed had long since moved away. If I wanted more information I had better go down below to Jakob's Brunnen. I looked quickly around the narrow corridor, at the tiny room where Lenin had worked, at the kitchen where Krupskaya had cooked. . . . Then I went downstairs.

Jakob's Brunnen turned out to be a combination restaurant and beer hall. It was almost empty, except for three old men who sat at one of the tables with steins of beer. The proprietor, an old, plump Swiss with a white, round face and blue watery eyes, received me politely, and led me to a drawer from which he took a number of photographs of his house, and several newspaper clippings. "Yes, yes, Lenin lived here. . . . Yes, Lenin had often sat in this very room; he loved to read, was always carrying many books and newspapers. He used to lecture to the workers right across the street at the Eimtracht hall, and then return here to sip a pot of coffee. He was a very neat and modest man, that Lenin. I waited on him myself many times, and never knew he was such a great man!"

I showered him with questions about Lenin's appearance, his voice, his remarks, his daily habits, but the old tavern-keeper with the watery eyes hardly heard me. He was telling me of a certain Herr Kimmel, who was such a "dummkopf and schleimihl" (dumbbell and good for nothing). When I asked who this Herr Kimmel was and why he was such a "dummkopf," his voice rose and he explained nervously, speaking no longer to me, but to the men at the table:

"That's the Kimmel with whom Lenin lived . . . that dummkopf, he could have made a fortune!"

The three beer-drinkers looked at him quizzically.

"When this Lenin went back to Russia, he left many books and notes behind in his room, and Kimmel . . . burned them all! The Russians would have paid millions for that stuff!"

"Why did Kimmel do it?" one of them asked, bringing down his beer mug with a bang.

The tavern-keeper had calmed down somewhat, and moving closer to his friends at the table, he reminded them about the October Revolution, about the persecution of Communists all over Europe as well as in Switzerland. Herr Kimmel had thought all along that Lenin was "just an ordinary writer," but when he discovered that this unassuming man was 'turning the world upside down,' he became apprehensive of the police and burned everything . . . everything . . . that dummkopf!"

I left Jakob's Brunnen with the proprietor and his companions collectively bemoaning the lost fortune and berating Herr Kimmel, that dummkopf. But a goodly number of Swiss workers, I met up with later, expressed sentiments of a different kind. Many of them pictured the day when the brown house with the red shutters would be turned into a Lenin museum.

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

Is Language a Barrier?

By Jesús Colón

Is lack of knowledge of the Spanish language a barrier to work in the Puerto Rican field?

We have just received a very interesting letter from a worker. Part of this letter deals with this question. This is what this worker learnt in years of working with the Puerto Ricans in the same factory. She writes: "I think that language is not a barrier because the majority of the Puerto Ricans living in New York do speak English. They don't speak perfect English, but neither do I. We can understand each other. They are taught English in Puerto Rico but do not speak it well because they resisted the language that was forced on them by their oppressors and they never practiced it."

Language was not a barrier when the Italians, Jewish, etc., migrated from Europe to improve their standard of living and it is not one today with the Puerto Rican people. If we look at language as a barrier, we are paralyzed from doing any activity among the Puerto Rican workers.

"I would like to give some practical experience. In one shop, the majority of workers were Negro and Puerto Rican. However, as in most shops, we will always find that each national group or national minority will stick together. I became friendly with a few of the workers within each group. I go to affairs with my co-workers to which I am invited, such as dances in Harlem Puerto Rican social clubs, Italian weddings, Negro church affairs and house parties of Negroes and Puerto Ricans."

"By going out with my co-workers, we learn from each other. I found that, at these socials I was often the only Jewish and Spanish speaking person. When I raised the question with my co-workers, we did get into very interesting discussions in the most friendly way. The Italian workers said that he or she does not want to associate with some of the other workers. The Negro workers said that they did not want any patronage attitude toward them. They felt I enjoyed their company, which I did, while the other workers might think that they were doing them a favor by their coming. The Spanish speaking workers felt the same way."

"By going to church affairs and house parties I had the opportunity to speak to them about housing, especially to the Puerto Ricans and Negroes where the housing situation is terrible among them. My co-workers came to me with all kinds of problems. We understood each other, with their broken English or through an interpreter—usually another Puerto Rican co-worker—they came to talk about their children, wages, housing, boy friends, etc., I asked many questions that I did not understand, like why does not the Puerto Rican worker come to union meetings. I was told that they are not made to feel part of the union. That the general chairman has contempt for them and if they said so, they will be laughed at. Women told me that they have to go to a neighbor or relative and pick up their children who were taken care of while they were working. Then, they have to go to their room to prepare supper for their families. Young women told me they have to be home at a certain time and that they were not allowed to go anywhere alone. The men have to meet their wives or daughters to take them home or the young men have to help their mother or chaperone their sister."

"In spite of all these, the Puerto Rican workers love their union. As one of the Puerto Rican workers said when the foreman yelled at him: 'Don't holler at me. I pay \$2.50 a month to my union.' Through this way of working with the Puerto Ricans brothers and sisters, united in many issues, such as upgrading, or removing a General Chairman because of his contempt and white chauvinistic remarks, or demanding more money for the work they were doing, I establish confidence as fellow workers. Once the Puerto Rican workers have learned the rules and regulations of the union, they fight for their rights."

AS WE SEE by this letter of an American worker who has lived what she writes about, the knowledge of Spanish is not strictly necessary to work together with the Puerto Ricans and other Spanish speaking workers for the common problems confronted by the working class. Nobody will deny that knowing Spanish will be a help, but we must never forget that we all can pull a boner in English or Spanish with the same tragic results in any of the two languages.

The fundamental thing is to know the people with whom you are working, to treat them as your equal in all respects, to appreciate the progressive working class values in their history, culture and struggles and to struggle every day of your life together with them for the issues and program in which you and they are both interested. There is nothing more eloquent than action, movement, struggle when it is correctly directed and oriented. The essence of this is vulgarized in the familiar saying: "Action speaks louder than words."

And while we are at this, let us cite a few lines from one of the great thinkers and organizers of the working class. His name was Lenin and this is what he wrote:

"On the boards of joint-stock companies, capitalists of different nations sit together, completely amalgamated with each other. In factories, workers of different nations work side by side. On all really serious and profound political questions, sides are taken according to classes and not according to nations." And may we add here that neither are great issues resolved according to language.

SO, STRUGGLE TOGETHER with the Puerto Ricans on the basis of common issues and a common program to solve common problems affecting you and the Puerto Ricans in your shop, your civic organization or your political assembly or congressional district.

Struggle: That is the key word. And when we speak of well directed planned and oriented activities and struggles we must not forget the wonderful bunch of young American and Puerto Rican men and women—especially women—of the Lower East Side. I think they are doing one of the best jobs in the Puerto Rican field of work anywhere in New York City today. The job they did during the visit of the Puerto Rican leader and Smith Act victim Pablo Rodriguez was tops, not only because of immediate material results achieved but because of the warmth and understanding of the colonial problem in general and the Puerto Rican problem in particular that they revealed in putting the whole campaign over. I will frankly say—by Evel—that these women and men of the Lower East Side have gone with their Puerto Rican neighbors over the barriers of language, color and race, into the wonderful fraternity of the working class.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV
Robin Hood — Richard Greene (2) 7:30 p.m.
Million Dollar Movie—Orson Welles' The Stranger (9) 7:30 and 10. Anti-Nazi
Producers' Showcase (4) 8. Festival of Music—Ten top opera and concert artists in a program of great music
I Love Lucy (2) 9
Basketball: Seton Hall - Creighton (13) 9
Robert Montgomery Presents (4) 9:30. Mr. Tutt Bait A Hook
Studio One (2) 10
Movie: Tony Draws A Horse (1951) film (2) 11:15
RADIO
Artur Rubinstein WQXR 9:30 a.m.
Edward P. Morgan AFL - CIO WABC 7 p.m.
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Metropolitan Opera Auditions

WABC 8
Boston Symphony WRCA 8:15
Robert Casadesu—pianist WRCA 9
John Vandercook AFL-CIO WABC 10
MOVIES
Maedchen in Uniform (German, 1931), Firth Ave. Playhouse
Fanfan the Tulip & Beauties of the Night (French) Thalia
Professor Mamlock (Soviet revival) Museum of Modern Art. Thru Feb. 5
Oklahoma, Rivoli
Marty, Art
Othello (Orson Welles) and Beach-Comber, Art
Diabolique, Fine Arts
Letters From My Windmill, Paris
Boris Godunov (Russian) New
Cameo, 44 St. and 8th Ave.
Umberto D (Italian) Guild 50th St.
DRAMA
Marlowe's Tamburlaine the Great, Winter Garden.
The Lark, Longacre
Pearl Bailey, Deep River Boys, Others, Apollo 125th St.

BOOKS

Splendid New Volume On Fight for Bill of Rights

By HERBERT APTHEKER

Professor Rutland of the University of California at Los Angeles, has produced the first full-length study of the sources, nature, struggle for, and adoption of the Bill of Rights, those precious first ten amendments of our Constitution. To him, all interested in American history and in the preservation of democratic liberties, are profoundly indebted. That once again, as has been happening with such splendid regularity in the past several months, a university press issues a work reflecting the highest standards of scholarship and the clearest devotion to progressive values, is further confirmation of the turnaway from reaction now going on.

Mr. Rutland's study, concentrating on the development of the ideas of civil rights, illuminates in a new way important segments of American colonial and revolutionary history. In connection with the Revolution, his volume represents a dissent from the "New Conservative" revisionism which tries to deny the revolutionary content of that tremendous event. Stimulating, too, are Mr. Rutland's comments on the Confederation period, from the particular viewpoint of his subject-matter.

Half the book is devoted to the relationship of the battle for a Bill of Rights with that of the drafting and the ratification of our Consti-

Review of Robert A. Rutland's "The Birth of the Bill of Rights." University of North Carolina Press, \$5.

tution, and Mr. Rutland demonstrates that the Conservatives were by no means alone in supporting a stronger Federal government, and that, conversely, the Radicals were certainly not united in opposition to the Constitution. He conclusively shows, also, that the existence of the Bill of Rights in our Constitution is owing mainly to the battle for it of the masses of the people, led by the Left. It is my opinion that Mr. Rutland's work would have been made more convincing if he had dealt with the ideas and actions of the extreme Right and had showed the very real danger that reaction represented to the actual existence of a Republic.

While Mr. Rutland confines himself very largely to his historical study, he quite properly does not ignore its present-day relevance, and he makes crystal-clear his own continued devotion, in the face of witch-hunts today, to the spirit and the letter of the Bill of Rights. Indeed, he closes his fine work by associating himself with what he knows were the hopes of "the great men of the Revolution," namely, "that an enlightened and responsible citizenry could uphold the enduring values of the Bill of Rights regardless of the circumstances."

breaking points. Yet at Hastings, Olafsen outclassed both Darga and Ivkov. Keep in mind that this comes less than a year after Ivkov's winning two important international tournaments in Argentina. One tournament does not make a master, but it is quite possible that Olafsen will be awarded the title of international master by the International Chess Federation this spring. Yes, indeed, Olafsen's worth keeping your eye on.

Korchnoi, who has had his ups and downs, did well; a score of 7-2 is quite creditable. But what of Taimanov? In the 20th USSR Championship, he tied for first with the World Champion, Mikhail Botvinnik, but lost out in the playoffs. His record since then has not been too good.

This was a tournament of practically all young players, most of them gifted. Our Champion Arthur B. Bisguier was invited to participate at Hastings, but he came home to play in the 2nd Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy Tournament. Who can blame him, after his taking part in the Buenos Aires Jubilee Tournament, the Interzonals at Gothenberg and the

Korean Couple On Way to Prague

Chungsoon and Choon Cha Kwak, the young Korean couple won their fight to return to their own country, left yesterday from Idlewild Airport for Prague. Their ultimate destination is North Korea.

The young couple had for six years been threatened with deportation to South Korea.

When interviewed at their home prior to departure they said:

"If we had been sent to South Korea our fate would have been obvious.

"We alone did not win our case. The committee formed to defend us and the support the people generally gave made it possible for us to be spared deportation into the hands of Rhee.

"Our friends will be heartened knowing we are going to a country where all energies and resources are devoted to peace, a cause in which we, too, will do our utmost."

International Tournament in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Especially in view of the keen rivalry between our top three players, the other two being Larry Evans and Samuel Reshevsky.

The Hastings tournament was honored with the presence of Jacob Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, who made the first move for Korchnoi's opponent, Jesus Diaz del Corral of Spain.

Here at home, during the Jan. 20-22 weekend, 18 year old William Lombardy became New York City "Open" Champion. Dr. Mengarini tied him at 6-1, but lost out on tie-breaking points, figured by the strength of each one's opponents. There was a tie for 3rd place between young Arthur Feuerstein and E. T. McCormick of New Jersey, but the former won the Manhattan Chess Club, and 3rd place on points. Tied for 5th were the Fordham student Anthony Saidy, Matthew Jackson of twelve year old Bobby Fischer. Note that 1st and 3rd places were won by young men under 20, while 2nd and 4th by men at least twice their age.

The outcome of this first such tournament under the auspices of the United States Chess Federation was undecided until the last game. After six rounds, Feuerstein, by beating Lombardy in the 5th round, had 5½ points to Lombardy's five. But in the seventh and final round, Lombardy beat U. S. Junior Champion Kalme, and Feuerstein lost to Dr. Mengarini. The latter's only loss was to Lombardy.

The trophy for the best Class B player went to Mr. McCormick, and for the best Class A player to young Bobby. (I'll tell you more about Bobby some other time).

This seven round-Swiss tournament was held at the Churchill Chess and Bridge Club on West 76th St., Manhattan. Fifty-two played, including one woman, Mrs. Mary Selensky, a participant in the last U. S. Women's Championship.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

AMERICAN IN PARIS

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy (By Mail).—Arrived here after almost three days on the rails from Paris, and would like to take the opportunity of being in a room with a typewriter again to bring you up to date with brief en route impressions.

After a day in London, Paris looks like another world. Different as London is from New York, Paris is even more different from London.

On the bus coming in from the airport, the first visual impressions were of gray, cracking cement houses along the way, as opposed to the dull red brick of London. "In general," a French worker later told me, "We say British workers are better housed than the French—but the French eat much better than the British."

There seemed more cars on the street, the small size, sensible size, lots of bicycles as in England, and many more motorbikes and motorscooters. The clothes are much more varied and individualistic than those of the Londoners.

You can't walk around Paris 10 minutes without starting to notice that streets are named for poets, philosophers, artists and writers. Right in front of my little hotel was a statue of Diderot, the philosopher. Down the Boulevard a bit is Danton, and the words "After bread, the peoples' first need is education."

I later asked some French friends if this feeling for culture and the arts is actually the possession of the people, the way they themselves feel about its importance. The answer was that to a large degree it was, and for the others, there was at least a RESPECT for the arts, from childhood up. The crude, demagogic "anti-intellectualism" used in our country as a weapon of reaction is out of the question among French workers.

That very night, I was lucky enough to be able to attend a meeting, what we would call a mass meeting, on the anniversary of the German poet Heinrich Heine, addressed by Communist Party leader Jacques Duclos and a prominent literary figure. Lucky too I got there 10 minutes early, for the doors had to be closed after standees flooded the aisles on both sides. Though I understand little, and didn't want to annoy others by having too many translations whispered to me, it was exciting just to watch the rapt audience of all ages from students to very old people, and including some Africans.

For an American leftist, he it said, it is quite a sensation to walk around a city where the Communist Party is the largest in the land, and to walk through working class areas where 90 percent voted Communist, "and the other 10 socialist," I was advised with a smile.

And what a sad, scornful shake of the head for our country's cold war journalism ethics was the reply to my telling how some papers, like the N.Y. Post, ran stories linking the Communists and the fascist-like Poujadists as secretly working together.

Nobody in Paris had to tell me differently. You can see it in L'Humanite, which along with its principled and persuasive arguments for a left Popular Front contains devastating articles exposing the Poujade movement. I was also told that the General Confederation of Labor in Paris had decided to boycott all shops which had Poujadist signs, and "that should finish those signs in a hurry," was the comment.

AH, LANGUAGE—away from English at last, I suddenly felt like the fool I am for knowing no other language. It is a tremendous handicap, and I don't mean handicap in travel, eating, getting about, etc., which it is plenty of, but in getting to know a people. Strolling about, in the comparatively swift, clean and cheap subway, in the little cafes where earnest discussions go on, I had the nightmarish sensation, of having been stricken deaf, locked out of things. Never did I realize how much eavesdropping I do back home to hear what people are saying. And back in school I regarded language as an annoying subject to pass with the minimum exertion needed to stay eligible for dear old New Utrecht's track team!

Not for me in a brief passage through to try to describe the beauty and variety of Paris which others have written about after soaking it up for years. Just this—nothing one has heard or read really prepares one for the amazing visual fact of Paris, the grand and easy eye for beauty and variety, the parks, the galleries, the stroll along the Seine with . . . but here, we weren't even going to try.

It is, of course, a city of staggering contrasts. There is the inescapable feeling of beauty in so much of the city, and then the old and crumbling houses of so many of the workers. Much of Paris, you see as you explore little passages and alleys, lies beyond what one sees as he walks down the streets. And old, old . . . you stop and touch a rounded stone in a courtyard, smoothed by the steps of how many for how many hundreds of years . . . ? Glorious history has been made over such stones, and it feels like more on the way. As I enjoyed a home cooked Paris meal in a tiny flat five flights up (the key thrown down to me tied to a towel) the confident toast was to "Le Fronte Populaire!" There was complete confidence, almost matter of factness, in the remark to the American visitor—"It will come."

At the massive building housing L'Humanite, the language barrier was almost fatal. My identity had to be thoroughly established before I ever got past the man behind the desk at the door. Paris has its share of crackpots, including some Americans, and the paper is a busy place which cannot let anybody wander in.

FINALLY I GOT to the office of the sports writers. None of them could speak English, and the helpful staff member who finally came in to translate knew little of sports. But we did the best we could, and I was treated with fraternal cordiality in spite of my necessitating that my language be the only one. If I knew any of four other languages, we could have made it fine.

The French Winter Olympic team may pick up some places, but doesn't figure to win any championships or threaten for the team title, I was told. The champion figure skater "was bought off for professional appearance by American promoters," was the comment with kidding accusation. As for the summer games, there was no great optimism, "The same ones, no improvement," was the consensus.

Hastings Uses Pattern of Divided Honors

By RALPH CRANE

The Hastings (England) Chess Tournament this year followed the pattern of a tie for first place. In 1953-54, the British master C. H. O'D Alexander tied with David Bronstein (USSR); in 1954-55, it was two Grandmasters from the Soviet Union, Paul Keres and Vasily Smyslov.

This year, the tie was between International Master Victor Korchnoi (USSR) and the 20 year old Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland, with a score of 7-2; followed by Boris Ivkov (Yugoslavia) with 6½-2½, and Grandmaster Mark Taimanov (USSR) fourth with 6-3. Twenty-one year old Klaus Darga, new champion of West Germany, was 5th with 4-4.

Some one player usually distinguishes himself in a tournament, and this time it was Olafsson of Iceland. In the 1953 World Junior Championship, he tied for 3rd with Boris Ivkov (3½-2½), while Darga tied for first place with the brilliant young Argentinian, Oscar Panno, losing out only on tie-

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WATCH FOR DATE!

U.S. Wins Gold Medal; Russians Lead

CORTINA, Italy, Jan. 29.—Hayes Alan Jenkins and Ronnie Robertson glided gracefully towards America's first gold medal at the Winter Olympics today while Russia strengthened its bear hug on first place in the team standings. While Jenkins and Rob-

ertson finished 1-2 in the compulsory figures that make up the first part of the men's figure skating competition, Boris Shilkov helped boost Russia's point total to 60 in the unofficial team standing by winning the 5,000-meter (3 miles, 88 yards) men's speed skating race. Shilkov, a 28-year-old Leningrad engineer, won with an Olympic record of seven minutes, 48.7 seconds, bettering the old mark of 8:10.4 set in 1952 by Norway's Hjalmar Andersen.

Austria's Toni Sailer, Anderl Molterer and Walter Schuster—undismayed by an avalanche that struck the men's giant slalom course—finished 1-2-3 in that race to sweep the medals for the first time in the history of an Olympic Alpine event. Sailer whizzed down the icy, 2600-meter (1.65 mile) slide in three minutes, 00.1 seconds and his 6.2 second advantage over Molterer was the largest victory margin ever recorded in an Olympic Alpine test.

The sweep moved Austria into second place in the team standings with 29 points. Italy and Finland were tied for third with 15 each. The U. S. and Switzerland failed to add any points today and remained tied for seventh with 6½ each.

Jenkins, a 22-year law student from Colorado College, neared his top ambition when he led the men's figure skating standings with 852.2 points after the five tricky compulsory figures. Robertson of Long Beach, Calif., was close behind with 840.1.

Dave Jenkins, Hayes Alan's kid brother who also is a student at Colorado College, was third with 837. The Americans held such commanding leads it appeared almost certain they would sweep the first three places when the events end Wednesday with the free skating figures.

THIRD GOLD MEDAL

But the Jenkins brothers and Robertson provided the only bright spots for U. S. competitors as the Russians, competing in the winter games for the first time, won their

Councils

(Continued from Page 1)

portation company. Sellers has threatened to arrest on "loitering" charges all Negroes who gathered in white neighborhoods to wait for special jitneys to transport them home.

The boycott, now in its ninth week, has been just about 100 percent effective. But fares have been increased 50 percent because of loss of revenue to the National City Lines, a Chicago company which owns the local franchise. The company had also curtailed more than a third of its service. But since Mayor Gayle and his White Citizens Council Commissioners have adopted their "get tough" policy, the company has resumed service on all routes, expecting the terror methods to force Negroes onto the busses.

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third gold medal and humiliated the Scandinavians on the ski jump.

Shilkov, driving with long, powerful kicks on wind-swept Lake Misurnia, was 3.1 seconds off his world mark but shaved 21.9 seconds off Anderson's old Olympic mark. Sigvard (Sigge) Ericsson of Sweden was second in 7:55.7, and Russia's Oleg Concharenko took the bronze medal with 7:57.2.

Pat McNamara of Minneapolis, was 7th although his 8:10.6 was the fastest 5,000 meters ever skated by an American. Gene Sandvig of Minneapolis was 31st with 8:25.5; Art Longsjö of Fitchburg, Mass., was 40th in 8:40.0; and Charles Burke of Chicago was 43rd in 8:47.4.

The Russians have so revolutionized skating that 15 other skaters bettered Anderson's old Olympic mark trying to beat Shilkov. Andersen, who won three gold medals in the 1952 Olympics, also bettered his former mark by finishing in 8:06.5, but it was good only for 11th.

The Russians, favored in the speed skating, then produced a real shocker for the Scandinavians.

Yuriv Moschkin of Russia jumped 75.5 and 77 meters (247 feet, 8 inches and 252 feet, 7 inches) to

New Exchange

(Continued from Page 1)

U. S. or the United States against Britain.

Interviewed by a reporter for the British Sunday News of the World, Khrushchev recalled that at the Geneva conference the British put forward proposals which the Soviet Union was anxious to accept. (There was for example the Eden plan for a disarmed buffer strip between East and West in Europe). But no sooner was the Soviet Union on record as supporting the British proposals than they were apparently withdrawn on pressures from Secretary of State Dulles.

In Washington it was reported yesterday that the White House was anxious to dismiss the Soviet proposal for a friendship and co-operation treaty as "propaganda." It was noted that Secretary of State Dulles played a prominent part in writing the rejections to the Soviet proposal.

Eisenhower signed his name to four conditions which he thought necessary for better American-Soviet relations. These were:

1—That the Western position on Germany be accepted. This calls for "unifying" Germany only on the condition that it will be incorporated in the anti-Soviet military alliance, NATO.

2—That Eisenhower's aerial inspection plan shall be substituted for either disarmament, limitation of arms or any ban of nuclear weapons.

3—That the people's democracies of eastern Europe shall reorganize their governments to satisfy the Western powers.

4—That there shall be an increase of East-West contact. But this condition significantly omitted mention of trade, which was a major agreement reached at the Summit conference in Geneva, to which the President signed his name.

lead the field. Moschkin, an unheralded lad competing in an international event for the first time, left the Scandinavians staring with mouths apace. Sverre Stenersen of Norway, the favorite, was second with 218.5 points on jumps of 239 feet, 6 inches and 242 feet, 9 inches.

The Nordic Combined, the toughest all-around ski test in the games, ends Tuesday with a 15-kilometer (9¼ mile) cross-country ski race. The man who compiles the highest aggregate for the jump and the cross-country gets the gold medal. Russian officials were happy about Moschkin's showing, but said Stenersen will win because their boy jumps better than he walks on skis.

Bengt Ericksson of Sweden was in third place, while Sepp Schiffrer of Austria and Hiroshi Yoshizawa of Japan were tied for fourth after the ski jumping. Marvin Crawford of Denver, the top American, was 16th with 200 points on identical leaps of 227 feet, 11 inches.

Charles Tremblay of Keene, N. H., was 30th with jumps of 209 feet, 11 inches and 211 feet, 7 inches. Ivin Servold of Canada was 31st with jumps of 209 feet, 11 inches, and 211 feet, 7 inches. Ted Farwell of Montague City, Mass., was 34th with jumps of 198 feet, 5 inches and 200 feet, 1 inch. Lynn Levy, New Orleans, was 36th with leaps of 196 feet, 10 inches and 200 feet, 1 inch.

It was the same story in the giant slalom. Ralph Miller of Hanover, N. H., made the best American showing when he finished 13th in 3:15.8. Tom Corcoran of Westfield, N. J., was 14th in 3:15.9; Brooks Dodge of Gorham, N. H., was 15th in 3:16.4 and Wallace (Buddy) Werner of Steamboat Springs, Colo., was 20th in 3:11.5. Canada's Andre Bertrand was 40th in 3:31.1.

Void

(Continued from Page 1)

knew Jencks as a Communist.

Between the two Jencks trials Matusow wrote a book, "False Witness," admitting he lied in the Jencks trial and in the Smith Act trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 12 co-defendants in New York. His testimony at a hearing on the Flynn case was the basis of Judge Edward J. Dimock's decision ordering a new trial for George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg.

WATKINS CASE

In the Watkins case, Chief Judge Henry W. Edgerton, who wrote the majority 2 to 1 opinion with concurrence of Judge David L. Bazelon, said the questions concerning the presence of Communists in the UAW between 1942 and 1947 "had little or nothing to do" with the legislative problem in 1954. He said the purpose of the subcommittee "on this occasion was exposure."

Judge Walter M. Bastian, in a dissenting opinion, claimed the ruling of the majority was an "interference with the legislative prerogatives and violates the doctrine of separate powers."

The Appeals Court ruling voids a one-year suspended sentence and \$500 fine levied against Watkins by U. S. District Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy. The Justice Department has not stated whether it will appeal.

The decision brought loud objections from Senate witchhunters Joseph R. McCarthy and William E. Jenner.

McCarthy that belittled the decision was "asinine" and said the judges who wrote it should be haled before a Senate committee for questioning. Jenner was joined by several members of the House Un-American committee in denouncing Watkins decision.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, January 30, 1956

ILGWU Local 22 Holds Nominations For Feb. 15 Election

By HERBERT SIGNER

The election campaign in the 25,000 member Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union moved into its final stretch this week. Official nominations meetings were held last Thursday.

Election Day will be Feb. 15.

Some of the dressmakers' dissatisfaction with conditions in the shops revealed itself in the Rank and File slate vote last Thursday of 20 percent for the 21 member Elections and Objections Committee. Also hundreds of dressmakers abstained from voting altogether in the open vote. Only 1,837 of the approximately 2,500 workers estimated by reporters to be at the Manhattan Center meeting took part in the open vote.

There were no speeches, from either Administration or Rank and File spokesmen, on wages, price schedules, minimum pay, shop conditions and other vital issues.

Written nominations were handed in by the workers at the meeting for 29 executive board members, 25 business agents, 23 convention delegates, and local manager. From the platform, manager Charles Zimmerman was nominated for reelection.

The Dressmakers Rank and File is scheduled to decide its final slate this Thursday after work at Manhattan Center.

Zimmerman, in a speech on the Westinghouse strike, called for speedy collection of funds in every shop through contribution lists being circulated by the joint aid committee set up by the New York AFL and CIO.

The Rank and File gave out leaflets before the meeting calling on the union to "fight for" a program of pay increases now, official price schedules in all shops, higher minimum scales, and holiday and overtime pay.

A leaflet issued by the Progressive (Administration) slate last week promises that "we will present a program on how to keep work in New York, improve our earnings, provide permanent jobs for all our finishers, and obtain permanent registration for our

contractor shops by making use of the new seniority clause in the recent agreement." The Dressmakers Rank and File are accused of "over-the-rainbow" talk and are rebuffed.

The leaflet does not explain why the Administration has failed up to now to rally the dressmaker for a fight on the issues it will "present a program on" for the future. Nor does it say anything about price schedules, and enforcement of the union contract, which are apparently big issues in the shops.

The Rank and File group, avoiding a factional struggle while criticizing the official policy "of yielding to the pressure of the bosses," has appealed for a change in Administration policy which would unite the entire membership in a militant struggle for substantial improvements in wages and working conditions.

Westinghouse Strike Aid Urged by CP

The New York State Communist Party called on its members, and all militant trade unionists and progressives in the metropolitan area, to give immediate, wholehearted support to the AFL-CIO campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the Westinghouse strikers within 30 days.

George Blake Charney, state chairman, welcomed the decision of the Joint Executive Board of the AFL-Central Trades & Labor Council and City CIO Council, as an outstanding example of the meaning of labor unity.

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DEADLINE FOR GREETINGS—FEBRUARY 8

DEADLINE FOR BUNDLED ORDERS—FEBRUARY 15